FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR ARMY STAFF CHIEF ON MISSILE THREAT

AU131113 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Engineer Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and first deputy minister of national defense; "The U.S. and NATO Nuclear Threat in Europe"]

[Text] One of the most significant political issues of today is the peoples' fight to avert the threat of nuclear war. The accumulated arsenals of nuclear weapons and their destructive force make it possible to destroy human civilization several times over, and thus evoke justified concern about the further fate of our entire planet. The events produced in the international arena by imperialism's aggressive policy call for vigilance. Mankind has learned its lesson and is increasingly realizing that it must not permit imperialism to swindle and manipulate it. We are justified in saying that the time has come when the peoples' masses are actively entering international politics on an increasingly larger scale.

The countries of the socialist community, but also scientists, experts, and the progressive public of other states are all justly pointing out the serious nature of the war danger and the need to preserve world peace. They are warning that a nuclear war, were it to break out through the fault of imperialism, would yield truly catastrophic consequences for all of mankind. It would undoubtedly lead to immense devastation, directly threaten the existence of whole nations, and in the end produce no victors. On the other hand, the strategists of imperialism are dreaming up various theories about the feasibility of nuclear war, saying that it can be acceptable, that it is even essential in the interests of eliminating the "communist states." In this spirit and within the framework of efforts to disorient the peoples' masses in the capitalist countries, war psychosis is being produced on a vast scale and society is being purposefully prepared by propaganda for a war.

Imperialism's Endeavors To Acquire Supremacy

From the very moment when nuclear weapons were introduced into the armament of the U.S. Armed Forces, plans for using them were also bound to the narrow class and antipopular interests of the monopolist capital and militarist circles of the United States. Even the first American use of nuclear weapons in war history -- against Japan in 1945 -- was an irresponsible act having no military justification at all. It meant the beginning of a new period in the policy of American imperialism, the beginning of the policy of "nuclear extortion." This concept suffered considerable damage when the monopoly of owning nuclear weapons was lost in 1949 when the Soviet Union announced that it knew the secret of nuclear weapons. The strategic nuclear equilibrium, which was established due to the enhanced defense efforts of the USSR in the second half of the sixties, cast a doubt on the realistic nature of "nuclear extortion."

The United States, however, called the achieved strategic nuclear equilibrium a U.S. "lag" and accused the Soviet Union without any justification of striving to acquire supremacy not only within the regional (European) framework, but also within the strategic framework. As a rule individual U.S. governments have assessed the USSR's way of acting according to their own intentions and criteria. They themselves are not lastingly interested in preserving the current strategic equilibrium; they are striving to achieve a state of "equality" in which they would have supremacy. Currently the representatives of the Reagan administration are quite frankly declaring that peace may be maintained solely under the conditions of U.S. military supremacy. On 19 May 1981, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger declared that the possibility of maintaining peace is provided only by the military supremacy that was at U.S. disposal in the fifties and at the beginning of the sixties.

American imperialism today is determined to resolve the issue of its further existence by every means possible. Apart from material preparations for aggression against the countries of the socialist community, President Reagan is urging a "holy war against tyranny"; he also documented this in one of his speeches last year in Florida, where he called communism the hotbed of all evil in the modern world and appealed to the United States to ward off the aggressive intrigues of this "Satanic empire." In this speech, he simultaneously did not forget to remind that the idea of freezing nuclear arms is a dangerous error; he stressed that only a peace dictated by force is reliable. Such opinions were clearly answered by K. Marx, who pointed out that none of the dogmas of bigoted policy has caused such evil as the one proclaiming "If you want peace, start preparing for war!" This popular saying -- its main characteristic feature is a great lie -- has always been the war cry of all war instigators. Today this great lie is the basis of U.S. Government policy and the policy pursued by the American President; they are trumpeting it to the whole world and stressing that to be prepared for war is the most effective means for preserving peace.

The true concern of American imperialism was revealed by the discussion waged by certain senators on the so-called "Study on the Strategy of Victory," which is to become the basis of data to be worked out for the concept of victory over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members in a conflict on every level, beginning with an uprising and ending with a nuclear war. The material mentioned above stresses that this war must culminate in the liquidation of socialism. According to it, victory means the final destruction of the Soviets' political power and a postwar arrangement of the world which would correspond to Western ideas.

In order to be able to realize these political goals, the U.S. strategists are orienting themselves toward preparing a so-called direct confrontation. They are proceeding from the reflection that a precise, rapid, and surprise strike without any warning time can be currently ensured solely by deploying Pershing II missiles and missiles with a flat tragectory in Europe. In this way they intend to incapacitate, or even exclude, a retaliatory nuclear strike of the Soviet Union and to acquire an absolute military supremacy over it in the so-called triad of nuclear weapons (ground and submarine launched intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons carried by the strategic airforce).

War Preparation in Europe

The U.S. effort to deploy intermediate-range missiles in Europe at any price is based on U.S. military doctrine. Compared with the intercontinental ballistic missiles deployed on U.S. territory, the new intermediate range missiles deployed in Europe will make it possible to cut down very considerably on the time needed to carry out the strike itself and will thus make it possible to carry out the first precise strike without any warning time. The preventive strike with these missiles is meant to hit Soviet intercontinental missiles even before they have been launched from their underground silos; this is meant to exclude or diminish a possible retaliatory strike by the USSR against the United States. At the same time they believe that the Soviet Union will not risk nuclear strikes of intercontinental ballistic missiles on U.S. territory if the intermediate-range missiles are fired from the territory of European states. The same can apply to missiles launched from submarines. Here we can see an unambiguous manifestation of the U.S. endeavor to come as closely as possible to the USSR with the help of submarines in the Mediterranean, the North Sea and the Indian Ocean and to fire its missiles in surprise from these places.

The constant perfection of nuclear arms and their introduction into armaments on a mass scale has produced a significant dilemma on the "adequacy" between the goals and the possible consequences of a nuclear war as a tool of politics. The extensive destructive effects of strategic nuclear arms evoke justified concern that, in case they are used, it will not be possible to reach the political goals of the war exactly due to their extremely destructive consequences.

That is why the American political and military representatives are striving to enable the United States -- with the full use of its advanced military-technical and scientific potential -- to acquire the prerequisites for carrying out with impunity the first nuclear strike so as to deprive the Soviet Union of the possibility of delivering a retaliatory strike on U.S. territory. This is to be served by the modernization of ground and naval strategic guided missiles and Air Force strategic bombing as well as their guidance systems -- a modernization that is being carried out as well as one that is only being planned.

President Reagan also recently turned his attention toward outer space. Under the pretext of "pure defense," the United States intends in the coming decade to build new and diverse arms systems both for orbit and to be on the earth's surface.

The issue of using nuclear arms in a potential armed conflict in Europe lastingly holds a special place in the doctrinaire opinions of the U.S. Armed Forces command. The proposals of the U.S. Government and the Pentagon have always evoked doubts among the European NATO states about the trustworthiness [hodnovernost] of American guarantees -- doubts as to whether the United States would be willing in case of an outbreak of armed conflict in Europe to make use of its strategic offensive forces in the interests of their "defense", and thus risk the destruction of its own territory by the retaliatory attacks of the USSR's strategic nuclear arms. The aim of the United States is to deploy these kinds of nuclear arms in Western Europe and to push through that kind of concept for their use which would also convince the European NATO member states that the successful waging of nuclear war in Europe is possible.

For this aim, the United States, within the framework of its military strategy of "direct confrontation," has in the last few years worked out the concept of so-called Eurostrategic war, in which a nuclear conflict between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact is to be confined to Europe. Both nuclear devices that are deployed in Europe already and new nuclear offensive weapons are to be used, in a graded fashion [odstupnovane], in waging this "Eurostrategic war."

Of all the diverse types of nuclear weapons already deployed in Western Europe, let us mention at least the basic ones. They encompass a broad range of weapons, starting with artillery shells with nuclear charges, artillery missiles, and guided operational-tactical missiles down to aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and sea-launched guided missiles. At the same time we have to remember that one cannot take into account only the types and numbers of nuclear weapons belonging to the U.S. troops deployed in Europe but also the nuclear devices of France and Great Britain. In addition, the chief command of NATO's Armed Forces in Europe can reckon that within a short period of time the nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe can be reinforced by nuclear arms-carrying aircraft stationed in the United States or on U.S. and French aircraft carriers.

It is, therefore, totally absurd when the United States speaks of the Soviet Union's nuclear preponderance and is "modestly" silent about the fact that long ago it had built in Western Europe the so-called system of forward-based nuclear weapons, which include offensive nuclear devices with a range of more than 1,000 km, devices that can thus reach not only objects on the territories of the CSSR, the GDR, the PPR, and the Hungarian People's Republic, but also objects in the European part of the Soviet territory. It is understandable that, facing this powerful nuclear potential of NATO, the Soviet Union had no choice but to modernize its offensive intermediate-range nuclear devices and introduce into armament the mobile land-based S-20 guided missiles, which the United States uses as a pretext for asserting "nuclear rearmament."

This so-called rearmament is nothing but the intention to deploy in Western Europe additional offensive nuclear devices -- the Pershing II guided intermediate-range missiles and guided missiles with a flat trajectory. Their number should amount to 572 units. This would change the existing approximate balance of NATO's and the USSR's intermediate-range nuclear devices (some 1,000 units each) into a substantial quantitative but also qualitative, supremacy of the United States and NATO.

The Pershing II guided missiles, which are to be introduced into the armament of American Armed Forces in the FRG as of 1983, are -- in view of their surprise attack capacity and their great accuracy -- designated for carrying out the first nuclear strike. They can reach a target that is 2,000 km away in 5 to 6 minutes and their accuracy (with a radian deviation of 30 to 40 meters) is 10 times superior to that of the Pershing I guided missiles.

Guided missiles with a flat trajectory, which are to be gradually deployed in the FRG, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands, are also a qualitatively new nuclear offensive device. Their maximum range is 2,600 km and they, too, can hit a target with great accuracy. The low altitude in which they fly (up to 60 meters) facilitates the overcoming of the anti-air defense system. They can be detected only in the immediate vicinity of the target. Hence, they are also designated for fulfilling the tasks of a first nuclear strike.

The Pentagon is counting on both new types of guided nuclear missiles especially for the immediate destruction of the political and military command centers, the commanders' positions, and the communications networks. This should totally disintegrate the adversary's military system and thwart or at least substantially weaken his ability to launch a retaliatory strike.

The new quality of these guided missiles stands out when we compare them with the strategic intercontinental guided missiles, whose relatively long flight time of 30 to 40 minutes is sufficient to take retaliatory measures.

General Rogers, the chief commander of NATO troops in Europe, is making no secret of the fact that American nuclear weapons are meant for first use. In an interview for the West German DIE WELT he declared: "We need a broad range of nuclear weapons from short-range to strategic to be able to deter the adversary and, moreover, to be able to use them when we consider it essential."

However, Rogers himself is not sure whether this concept is a realistic one. That is why he is working toward substantially increasing the conventional capacity of NATO's Armed Forces. These efforts are greeted, in particular, by representatives of the FRG because they realize that a rapid transition to using nuclear weapons is fraught with the danger of the West German territory being destroyed to a considerable extent.

American experts also have doubts about the correctness of the theory of the "graded" use of nuclear weapons in the event of an armed conflict in Europe. That is why they have drawn up the concept of Air Land Battle [English term used] which is a "combination of battle in the air and on the ground." They consider this concept to be the best-worked-out method so far of integrating the use of conventional and nuclear weapons. The concept emphasizes the offensive character of conventional forces and a more consistent coordination of maneuvering and firing. In accordance with this concept the development of U.S. conventional forces is to concentrate on further reinforcing strike power and maneuverability, as well as on reducing their own vulnerability.

It is thus becoming apparent that the increasingly destructive effects of the newly introduced weapons systems elicit the concern of United States and the West European states about their own destruction. For the time being it is the public that is most aware of this danger. The governments of the NATO states concede this less.

In its "crusade" against communism, the revolutionary development, and social progress, the United States does not intend to stop short of anything. It wants to deploy its nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, which will lead to further increasing the nuclear potentials, with all the dangerous consequences stemming from this for Western Europe.

According to some West European experts, even the use of the tactical nuclear weapons that are in Europe already would mean the death of hundreds of millions of Europeans, which -- as they themselves stress -- no longer has anything in common with defense but would be tantamount to committing suicide.

The dangerous trends in the military policy of the United States and NATO inevitably lead to the conclusion that we are witnessing one of the most intensive attempts of imperialism to bring to a halt the revolutionary process in the world. Since World War II peace has never been as seriously endangered as it is now. The tendency of confrontation with the countries of the socialist community in diverse areas and of purposeful struggle to preserve the developing world in the power sphere of imperialism has won the upper hand in the West. In the NATO countries, extraordinary attention is being devoted precisely to the military sphere. The endeavor is apparent -- in line with the decisions of the leading bodies of the pact made at the turning point of the last and this decade and reaffirmed at the sessions of the supreme bodies of the alliance this June -- to accelerate the speed and the extent of the military preparations of these states. The lack of will of the United States and NATO to accept fundamental agreements on disarmament, agreements that would lead to a real mutual reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, remains the basic cause of the persisting tension in international relations and of the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out.

The Socialist Countries' Proposals

Under pressure from a part of public opinion, the peace movement, and the governments of some European NATO countries, the American Administration has been forced to accept a new round of talks with the USSR on limiting strategic nuclear weapons as well as talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear devices in Europe. However, through the fault of the United States' policy, these talks have so far yielded no positive results. The American Administration is deliberately putting forward unacceptable proposals aimed at gaining one-sided military advantages as well as time for further expanding the American nuclear potential.

The unrealistic approach of the NATO countries prevents a constructive solution of the problem of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, which is the subject of the Vienna talks. On the contrary, in the course of these talks, which have been underway for almost 10 years, the combat value of the NATO forces deployed in the FRG has been substantially increased.

In defiance of this, at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the socialist countries expressed the convication that, despite the complex nature of the present situation, there exist realistic possibilities to overcome the dangerous stage in international relations and reverse developments in a direction corresponding to the aspirations of the nations.

It was especially the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on mutually refraining from the use of force and maintaining peaceful relations between member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO that has met with favorable response among the world public.

Their will to struggle for peace was also demonstrated by the participants in the recent World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, held in the CSSR capital Prague.

The socialist countries' peace proposals were reaffirmed in the joint statement of the leading party and state officials of the socialist countries, issued in Moscow on 28 June this year. This statement urgently warns that what is essential in the present situation is to take expeditious measures that can avert the danger of war and direct the development of events in the world toward detente and healthier relations among states.

In the interest of peace and their own security, the states taking part in the meeting at the same time declared that on no account will they allow anyone to achieve military supremacy over them.

The proposals of the states of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union do not stem from weakness or from the fear that we would be unable to resist the various forms of pressure of the imperialist forces. The CSSR supports the Soviet Union's peace proposals and joins them at all international deliberations in which it takes part.

The independence and security of our socialist state is safeguarded by reliable ties of alliance. If, notwithstanding all the efforts exerted by the countries of the socialist community and the progressive public of the whole world, the United States begins to implement its plan of so-called nuclear rearmament, the Warsaw Pact member states, including our country, will naturally be forced to take measures preventing the present balance of military forces in Europe from being upset. A clear position on these issues is contained in the important declaration of the Soviet Government of 28 May 1983, to which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have expressed their unequivocal approval.

SUNDIC SEES NO BIG UPSWING IN U.S.-USSR TIES

AU161509 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Following a 2-year marathon session of the CSCE meeting in Madrid, the door for the success of this meeting important for peace is being pushed wide open with the assent of the United States and the USSR to sign the final declaration. Does this also mean that something is changing in the climate of relations between the great powers?

Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

According to the latest reports, the very last obstacles standing in the way of signing the CSCE final document have been removed in Madrid. According to the assessment of Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation, the Soviet delegation has made significant concessions. It was not said what kind of concessions were involved but it is obvious that the Soviet-American agreement is the result of the U.S. pressure that certain changes be inserted in the final document. Not defining what objections were involved, the State Department 3 days ago announced that the U.S. delegation would not sign the final document if the Soviet Union did not make certain concessions.

Almost at the same time a certain shifting has occurred at the Geneva talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms. The Soviet Union proposed that the number of multiple warhead nuclear missiles be restricted to 1,200 on each side. The White House assessed the latest Soviet initiative as a step in the right direction.

Despite the positive outcome of the Madrid CSCE meeting and the progress at the Geneva talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms, the signs of a relaxation of tension in the Soviet-American relations are still insufficiently convincing so that one could speak about a greater turning point in the behavior of the two superpowers. The U.S. Senate has just voted funds totaling $130 million for producing a new weapon, the so-called gas bomb. This will allegedly be another trump in the U.S. hands at the talks with the Soviet Union.

However, it is hard to believe this. This is also evidenced by a TASS report in connection with the reports that Moscow and Washington are making preparations for a Reagan-Andropov meeting.

According to the Soviet news agency, the conditions for such a meeting should be well prepared. As is known, Moscow believes that the United States is the sole culprit for the fact that no meeting at the highest level has taken place so far.

The U.S. Senate's decision to begin with the production of a gas bomb will, at any rate, be a new Soviet argument that the United States is stubbornly trying to change the existing balance in the relations between the two superpowers. If one adds to this NATO's firm intention to deploy the first U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe then it is clear that neither the success in Madrid nor the latest move forward at the Geneva talks on restricting strategic nuclear arms are sufficient to allow one to draw the conclusion from this of a change of climate in Soviet-American relations.

For the time being it remains to be seen whether Gromyko and Shultz will arrive in Madrid, or rather whether they will meet on that occasion and agree on something. In their mutual communications the two superpowers always keep a door open. Thus, it is never reliably known what is the real state of their relations. Even their closest allies most frequently do not know this. During the past few days there have been so many turns of events that it has been impossible to follow what the two superpowers were proposing. This has also happened in Madrid.

Until the two superpowers reached agreement -- after being so long in dispute and after mutually accusing each other for such a long time -- it was not known what the outcome of the conference would be, despite the fact that all other delegations, particularly those of the European nonaligned and neutral countries, had made efforts so that the Madrid conference would not be shipwrecked. It is obvious that the efforts have paid off. However, after everything the dilemma remains in which direction the Soviet-American relations are moving.

GDR ENVOY TO MADRID ON CSCE BREAKTHROUGH

DW181109 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Interview with GDR envoy Peter Sneglich in Madrid by GDR Television correspondent Volker Ott; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ott] How do you view the results attained at the CSCE conference?

[Steglich] The result surely must be viewed in a positive way with respect to European security and European cooperation. It is a success for the forces that advocate the relaxation of tensions and a success against those who are not interested in detente but in the intensification of the confrontation.

[Ott] Several times the conference was at the brink of failure, was it not?

[Steglich] It's like this: The United States and some other NATO states tried several times, for well-known reasons, to make the conference fail, and what is even worse, to halt the process of European security in Europe. [as heard] This conference has demonstrated that this has failed. The GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states from the outset argued in Madrid that this conference must be concluded with results -- meaning with a highly substantial document -- and this has been done.

[Ott] Apropos concrete results, which are the most important aspects of the document?

[Steglich] It is our view that the most important result is the agreement within the European framework to now carry out a pan-European conference on questions concerning the building of security and confidence and concerning disarmament. The conference will be opened in Stockholm in mid-January next year.

[Ott] What are the tasks of that conference?

[Steglich] To stipulate concrete measures for all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, measures aimed at enhancing military security, enhancing the security of all states, expanding the building of confidence, and above all making concrete steps in the field of disarmament.

[Ott] Would you say then at the end of these 2 years, that this sometimes rather laborious but persistently conducted dialogue was worhwhile?

[Steglich] This dialogue was worthwhile. The Warsaw Pact states have always said -- and our party and state leadership also has stressed this time and again -- that it is necessary to continue the dialogue to attain concrete results. The conference has shown that this is feasible.

'IMPERIALIST ALLIANCE' CONFIRMED BY HOWE VISIT

AU161332 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 16 Jul 83

["Reiteration of Washington-London Imperialist Alliance" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 16 (ATA) -- The British Foreign Minister Howe, who is on an official visit to Washington, met with the U.S. President Reagan and with the Secretary of State Shultz. Following these meetings, he declared to the journalists that the talks had to do with the problem of the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, with the policy of Washington in Central America, with the East-West relations, with the problems of bilateral trade. The statements of the British official reiterate the close ties existing between U.S. imperialism and British imperialism. As the news agencies point, Howe once again expressed the complete support of the Thatcher government on the deployment of the "cruise" nuclear missiles in Britain. This was the main topic of his meeting with the U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger. The chief of the British diplomacy also reiterated the support of his government for the policy of the military interference applied by the United States in Central America to stamp out the liberation struggle in this region.

The reports of the news agencies inform that the London envoy, defending the interests of the British monopoly bourgeoisie, expressed the "worry" for the "protectionist measures" of the United States in the trade with the West European countries, and particularly, for the recent decision on the limitation of imports of special steels from Britain and other European Common Market member countries. These limitations will be a new blow to the steel industry of Britain, which is gripped by crisis.

VISITING FRG FOREIGN MINISTER COMPLETES VISIT

Press Conference

AU151428 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, gave a big press conference today in Sofia, which was attended by many Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Here are Mr Genscher's positions on the basic international issues.

-- On the East-West dialogue: The policy of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world should be kept on. The dialogue is important and useful even at places where it is evident that it cannot crush down the obstacles at once.

Being a member of the E.E.C. and NATO, the Federal Republic of Germany is determined to carry on the policy of cooperation and detente in Europe upon the basis of the existing agreements. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is making efforts at removing the contradictions between the East and the West, at preserving and furthering what has already been achieved in Europe.

At present signs of positive changes in international relations are at hand: The positive signals coming from the negotiations in Vienna and the possibility for a successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

-- On the Madrid meeting: The achievement of a positive result will have a favourable influence on international relations, on the negotiations between the East and the West, on the process of European stabilization, on the relations of cooperation and detente on the continent.

The Madrid meeting can achieve these days, these hours even a positive result.

-- On the economic East-West relations: Any economic war fears are undergrounded. The Federal Republic of Germany assesses the economic relations of cooperation between the East and the West as positive. The good economic relations between them have a stabilizing significance for the international situation.

-- On the control over armaments and on disarmament: The government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make every effort to achieve a positive result, to achieve a success at the medium-range missiles talks in Geneva. The clarification of a number of major issues in the process of the negotiations offers a chance to attain a result when a constructive approach and a good will are at hand, even to arrive at an agreement in the coming months.

At the same time, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed again NATO's well known position on the question of the medium-range missiles, which stands the main obstacle in the achievement of an acceptable and equitable agreement in Geneva.

-- On the idea for the setting up of a nuclear-free zone on the Balkans: He revealed his scepticism towards the foundation of such zones in Europe.

-- On an Andropov-Reagan meeting: If it is well prepared it would have contributed to the achievement of certain results and to the improvement of the relations between the East and the West.

-- On the visit of Mr Kohl and Mr Genscher to Moscow: It was both necessary and useful for mutual understanding. The visit showed how important an open dialogue is in a difficult international situation.

-- On the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany: The new government will continue to follow consistently the former foreign policy of the Federal Republic. Our policy towards the Soviet Union is a long-term policy. The Federal Republic of Germany attaches major significance to its relations with the German Democratic Republic. The expected lifting of the martial law in Poland would help for the relations with the FRG to be improved. The ties with Bulgaria are a stable element in the relations of the Federal Republic with the socialist countries.

-- On the relations between the FRG and Bulgaria: In the ten years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, major results were achieved in the sphere of bilateral relations. The Federal Republic of Germany is interested in the further development of relations, especially in the spheres in which there is room for advancement.

In the opinion of Mr Genscher Bulgaria has always conducted realistic policy towards the capitalist states, especially towards the Federal Republic of Germany. He holds in particularly high esteem the honesty and the explicitness with which the Bulgarian politicians are conducting talks. The cooperation between enterprises of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany, especially between small and medium-size firms would have had a positive impact on the economic relations. Bulgaria has a positive attitude towards the proposal made by the Federal Republic of Germany for cooperation in the sphere of environment preservation.

Free Time in Varna

AU151515 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- With a big press conference this morning in Sofia the official part of the visit of Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the FRG, ended.

He left for the seaside city of Varna, where he will spend two free days. It is expected that Mr Genscher will leave Bulgaria on Sunday.

Final Talks, Departure

AU171800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] The final talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, were held in Varna today. They thoroughly reviewed the basic questions of the contemporary international situation and paid particular attention to disarmament in Europe. The talks proceeded in a frank and constructive spirit.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited the Varna Okrug Historical and Art Museum.

He inspected the ancient Varna cemetery archeological finds and was particularly impressed by the Varna gold treasure, which goes back 4,000 years before the new era and represents the most ancient testimony to a high civilization that existed in Europe.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who paid an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed today.

At the airport the guest was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov and Khristo Toshkov, the mayor of Varna, as well as by Konstantin Kozmov and Joseph Thomas, the ambassadors of the two countries.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

AU171849 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] A Bulgarian party and government delegation departed for Nicaragua today to attend celebrations on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution. The delegation is headed by Velko Palin, member of the BCP Central Committee and head of the BCP Central Committee military-administrative committee.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON PLAN GAINS, SHORTFALLS

AU161858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] An expanded session of the Council of Ministers, with the participation of the chairmen of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee, has been held. The fulfillment of the uniform plan on socioeconomic development of the country during the first 6 months of 1983 was discussed. As a result of the organization performed and the mass political work under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee and the national spirit of the workers' class, the economy of the country has successfully developed during the past period, regardless of the difficulties stemming from the complicated international situation and the extremely unfavorable weather conditions. The plan has been fulfilled in all basic indexes, and, compared with the same period in 1982, the volume of industrial production increased by more than 5 percent, agricultural production by 3.7 percent, construction more than 6 percent, and labor productivity by about 6 percent. The plan on foreign trade exchange has also been overfulfilled in its overall national indexes.

The policy of the party on raising the living standard of the people is also being successfully realized. The average salary of those involved in material production has increased by about 3 percent.

A number of shortcomings in fulfillment of the plan were analyzed and critically assessed at the session. The number of enterprises that are not fulfilling their plan on certain basic indexes is still large. The successes achieved in reducing material expenditures and in the growth of labor productivity are not in keeping with the requirements set by the October 1981 national conference. There is a comparatively large number of national indexes in which the plan is not being fulfilled. There is still no regularity in its fulfillment.

The Council of Ministers is aware of the need to more broadly develop the struggle for conserving raw and processed materials, fuels, and energy for the purpose of decisively raising the quality of production in the light of the formulations given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Varna conference, of intensifying the commissioning and mastering of the new capacities and of more fully utilizing basic funds and manpower for improving labor, technological, and contractual discipline.

Particular attention was devoted to overcoming lags in fulfilling the plan by a number of workers' collectives and mainly in the production of certain metals, lathes, industrial robots, phosphoric fertilizers, tiles, bricks, and other goods necessary for normally meeting the needs of consumers in the national economy and the population.

The Council of Ministers called attention to the need to promptly harvest the wheat and to immediately organize planned grain deliveries to the state. Special care should be devoted to end the second sowing campaign.

The government tasked the leaderships of the ministries and the economic enterprises and okrug People's Council Executive Committees with making more consistent use of the economic approach and its mechanism for liquidating the mentioned shortcomings, creating a normal production rhythm, rationally utilizing resources, fulfilling on time contractual obligations, rendering concrete assistance to enterprises that are lagging, overcoming negative trends, and, particularly, improving the relationship between increased productivity of labor and the average worker's salary.

The Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the workers' collectives will more strongly develop the socialist competition campaign for successful fulfillment of their counterplans in 1983, the decisive year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON PUBLIC SERVICES

AU171907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] In fulfilling the main socioeconomic tasks confirmed by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on comprehensively satisfying the people's steadily growing material and intellectual needs, in conformity with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's recommendations submitted to the National Conference held in May 1983 in Sliven, on the further development of the system of all-round public services to the population, the Council of Ministers, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions have adopted the following joint decision:

The decision concerns itself with the further perfection of public services by adopting various important measures. Major attention must be paid to applying a new approach in adapting the public services sphere to the increased people's living standard so that the constantly growing needs of citizens may be fully covered. The quality of services must be drastically improved, and the cultural standards of services must be raised for this purpose, in accordance with the requirements of the socialist way of life.

The decision envisages essential improvements in trade services that will enable the population to satisfy fully at any time the needs for mass consumer goods in conformity with the people's purchasing power. The document assigns the task of decisively improving the public catering sector services that will be industrialized and fully integrated in the food industry sector.

A special chapter of the document is devoted to improving the population's everyday life services. The State Committee for Science and Technical Progress will commit itself to reviewing the guarantee schedules for commissioning new products. Repair works must be expanded while services to the population must be carried out by production plants. The expansion of all transportation services, the introduction of new forms of work, and the ensuring of regular schedules and shorter travel hours are the main trends in the development of transport services for the population.

The document pays serious attention to the tasks connected with the expansion and improvement of postal, telegraph, and telephone communications, as well as radio and television services. An entire system of measures applies to the further perfection of administrative and legal services by envisaging a number of improvements to facilitate the preparation of documents. The decision points out that great care will be devoted to improving health services to the population.

Specific measures are mapped out for establishing favorable conditions for further developing recreation facilities for the working people through a thorough utilization of recreation facilities throughout the year as well as through the use of private housing facilities.

Questions of health protection and recreation are being studied in close connection with the development of mass physical culture and sports. The development of the system for further spreading aesthetic values will continue in order to fully satisfy the people's growing intellectual needs.

The decision proposes specific measures for perfecting organization of the public services sphere. Changes in the work hours in the service sector are being envisaged, with a view to ensuring services for citizens mainly during their recreation hours, as well as for greater opportunities for obtaining services on Saturdays.

The application of the self-service system will be considerably improved by establishing conditions for expanding the range of goods, production, and goods in the food industry sector.

The implementation of tasks for an accelerated and large-scale improvement of public services will represent a new achievement in implementing the Leninist April social policy of the party and state, as well as public organizations, for the working people's comprehensive upsurge and prosperity, for the upsurge of our socialist motherland.

RADIO REPORTS LEADER APPEARANCES 10-16 JUL

AU161531 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 10 and 16 July, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the newly appointed Afghan ambassador to Bulgaria (1300 GMT 11 July). Filipov also received the newly appointed Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria (1930 GMT 12 July). Together with Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, he also attended an okrug agricultural conference in the town of Knezha, Vratsa Okrug (1500 GMT 14 July).

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, attended a conference on developing tourism in Stara Zagora (1730 GMT 13 July).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, attended the opening of the General Painters Exhibition in Smolyan (1730 GMT 15 July).

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR AVIATION MINISTER

LD151534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Ivan Silayev, USSR minister of the aviation industry, who is visiting Czechoslovakia, at Hrzan Palace in Prague today. They assessed the results achieved through Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering production. They also discussed the specific ideas for further deepening mutual cooperation in the aircraft industry and stressed the importance of constant development of production cooperation and specialization. Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, were present at the meeting.

ECONOMIC, OTHER COOPERATION WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU120922 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 83 p 1

["[VC]"-signed report: "30 Billion in 3 Years; the Exchange of Commodities Between the CSSR and the USSR Is Growing"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Jul -- The special annual assembly of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which convened this Wednesday in Prague, dealt with the advancement of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and with other tasks in its sphere of activity. The deliberations were attended by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier; Vaclav Janousek, CPCZ Central Committee department head; and other guests. Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and representatives of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry were also present.

Last year, the mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation, to which the member organizations of the chamber decisively contributed, was further intensified. The goods exchange increased further and amounted to R10.5 billion; this means that the total value of mutual deliveries during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan amounted to almost R30 billion.

The USSR's share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade is also growing and now amounts to almost 40 percent. However, the significance of the cooperation does not lie in the high indexes alone; it also lies in the structure of mutual exchange. We bring four-fifths of our imports of raw and other materials and semifinished goods from the USSR. On the other hand, we export mostly finished products, mostly machinery and equipment, to the USSR. For instance, we are participating in the construction of the gas pipeline from Western Europe, in the overall advancement of the Soviet gas industry, and in the reconstruction of light and local industry; we are also deepening cooperation in the nuclear power industry.

The member organizations of the chamber are exerting great efforts to ensure the tasks. The chamber today comprises 241 enterprises and trade organizations in the CSSR and USSR; this year this figure is expected to rise by 55. Their representatives are setting up working contracts and exchanging experience, information, and ideas on production and technical cooperation. Socialist competition between enterprises is successfully developing and is oriented toward a timely and good-quality fulfillment of commitments, toward the innovation of products, the use of progressive working methods, the expansion of the movement of international brigades, and so forth.

However, the new conditions require an even more decisive implementation of the progressive forms of cooperation. It is particularly necessary to promote the establishment of joint scientific-technical, design, and blueprint workplaces; to strive for closer ties between scientific-technical cooperation and specialization and production cooperation; and to search for new ways of further expanding the exchange of machinery and equipment.

The special annual assembly elected engineer Jan Novotny, director general of CKD enterprise in Prague, new chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

FL141630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Vice president of the Council of Ministers and President of the Energy Commission Joel Domenech Benitez left Prague after a 4-day working visit in Czechoslovakia.

During the stay in the sister socialist nation, the vice president of the Council of Ministers and the delegation accompanying him held meetings with Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger and visited several agencies of that sector.

Joel Domenech and those accompanying him also met with Czechoslovak Vice President Jaromir Obzina to exchange information on economic development activities in both nations.

Domenech also discussed future bilateral cooperation in the field of energy with Czechoslovak authorities.

PARTY GROUP DEPARTS FOR NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

LD171333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for Nicaragua.

At the invitation of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Council of State of the Nicaragua Republic, the delegation will take part in the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

VERNER, PZPR STUDY DELEGATION DISCUSS TU'S

LD151522 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Today in Berlin, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a PZPR study delegation for an exchange of views. During the talks he explained to the Polish comrades the role of trade unions in the GDR as organizers of socialist competition. Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of a PZPR Central Committee department, gave a survey of the party's struggle to further stabilize the situation in the PPR and to consolidate the socialist state. The trade union movement, he said, is developing successfully. The first industrial trade unions are being formed. Paul Verner and Stanislaw Gabrielski expressed their satisfaction with the ever-strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries. In this connection they pointed to the joint peace demonstration of the young parliamentarians and the cordial reception of children and young people in holiday camps in the GDR and Poland.

POLISH OFFICIAL PRAISES ODER-NEISSE AGREEMENT

AU051334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 83 p 3

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Thursday in Berlin, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, chairman of the Presidium of the All-Polish Peace Committee, praised the historic significance of the agreement on the Oder-Neisse peace border signed 33 years ago."

On the occasion of the forthcoming anniversary on 6 July, Cyrankiewicz, who also signed the agreement of Zgorzelec, had a friendly meeting with prominent figures from GDR social life in the Polish information and culture centre, including Werner Ruempel, first vice president and general secretary of the GDR Peace Council. "The development has confirmed that the idea by which both states let themselves be guided at the signing was in the interest of both peoples and in the cause of peace and security in all Europe. Jozef Cyrankiewicz stated." He then stressed that the 33 years that have passed have confirmed that the border at Oder and Neisse does not separate the two peoples but links them, something that was also confirmed by later treaties between the GDR and Poland. "'We think and act in such a way that the security of our peoples at the same time strengthens security throughout Europe,' the Polish politician stressed."

BRIEFS

NEW MULTIPURPOSE SHIP -- The Warnow shipyard in Warnemuende has developed a new multipurpose freighter which bears the abbreviated designation "Lo-Ro" standing for "Lift on-lift off, Roll on-roll off." The ship, which will be launched and completed in the second half of the year, will be equipped with a new diesel engine developed by the Rostock diesel engine plant. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Jul 83 DW]

KADAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 18 JUL

LD180352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Julia Tardos Report]

[Excerpt] The special aircraft bearing the party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union took off a few minutes ago. The delegation has been invited by the CPSU Central committee, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. The members of the delegation on the Hungarian side are Gyorgy Lazar, Ferenc Havasi, Matyas Szuros, Jozsef Marjai, Peter Varkonyi, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, who will join the delegation in [word indistinct].

KLEIBER INTERVIEWED ON BUDAPEST AGREEMENT

DW151053 East Berlin Domestic in German 1500 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Interview with Guenther Kleiber, SED Politburo candidate member and minister for general machine, agricultural machine, and vehicle construction, by Rainer Kuenkel in Budapest after the signing of the GDR-Hungarian agricultural agreement; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kuenkel] Where do you see the significance and the practical advantage to both countries of the agreement just signed, Comrade Minister?

[Kleiber] This government agreement will mark the continuation of the traditional cooperation between the two countries in the field of agricultural machine construction. The GDR, for example, specializes in the well-known harvester threshing machines, seed cleaning machines, high-pressure presses, and potato harvesting machines, while the Hungarian People's Republic specializes in the field of fertilizing machines and pest control machines, to mention just a few. In this agreement, however, we not only made arrangements for cooperation in the field of specialization but also in science and technology, the development of joint technological processes and the use of robot technology in agricultural machine construction plants. This is just a brief outline of this field.

[Kuenkel] You mentioned the existing cooperation in agricultural machine construction and the traditional relations. To what extent will these relations be complemented?

[Kleiber] They will be concretely complemented through machines, that is, their further development. We have made a start in this respect with the E-175, the E-512, and the E-516, and now we also have included the E-514 in the specialization. What marks the new quality of cooperation is the enhancement of the utilitarian value of the machines on the basis of our experiences: making them more reliable, increasing their work life, reducing the mass to performance ration, and decreasing the ground pressure rating. This cooperation also involves the gathering of experience in fuel economics, that is to say, in reducing the fuel consumption without any adverse affect on the performance parameters of our machines, which are quite high. These parameters must be maintained and enhanced.

Another problem is the dynamics which we are facing and which are reflected by the higher growth rates. Compared with the last 5-year plan, this GDR-Hungarian agreement and further cooperation will provide another increase of 12 percent before the end of the current 5-year plan period from 1981 to 1985; this agreement also provides the starting bases for the period up to 1990.

[Kuenkel] Your talks with Industry Minister Mehes not only dealt with agricultural machine construction but also with other questions of economic cooperation. Which of these were of particular interest to the GDR?

[Kleiber] The cooperation between the ministry of Comrade Mehes and my sphere of responsibility includes additional fields. Logically connected with agricultural machine construction is the foodstuffs and packing machine branch. This is an important field for both countries because agricultural products are, and necessarily must be, packed to an increasing extent here in the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as in our country. Our cooperation also includes the field of medical and laboratory technology. There are specialization trends between the two countries in this field as well, so that the assortment of goods is complemented in both countries. We also discussed household implements and cooperation in this field. It is generally known that we obtain a specific type of refrigerator from the Hungarian People's Republic, for example, to complement our domestically produced ones. We also maintain cooperation in the field of dishes, silverware production, and so forth. Consequently, we dealt with all these questions as well because they also play a decisive role in this 5-year plan and thereafter.

MEHES ADDRESSES INDUSTRY OFFICIALS ON PRODUCTION

LD151952 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of industry, discussed the resolution on the state and aims of industry, passed by the latest plenary meeting of the HSWP Central Committee, before 400 plant managers and senior officials of industrial authorities, enterprises and trade unions.

Lajos Mehes stated that industry accounts for the production of 45 per cent of the country's national income and 75 percent of export. 80 per cent of manufactured goods are marketed domestically. Half the exported industrial goods are marketed in socialist countries, and half in countries of convertible currency accounting. Industry has become more decisive in the economy, because of efforts to improve the balance of trade.

Discussing future aims, Lajos Mehes said the starting point must remain market conditions. The countries' natural resources have to be utilized as economically as possible, and the pattern of energy transformed. In electricity generation the use of petroleum and natural gas is to decline and coal and nuclear energy further utilized. An increase in the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry is considered important and the development of micro-electronics and use of biotechnology key factors.

The most dynamic development should be in branches which are standing ground in today's world market competition such as production of vehicles, components, hydrological machinery, equipment for energy industry, vacuum technology, medical instruments and clothing articles. In order to increase food production greater reliance on the production of farm and food industry machinery is required, which can be partly achieved by more participation in the international division of labour. The supply of tools and equipment has to be improved and possibilities in the export of complete systems better utilized especially in the electric energy industry, health, education and the food economy.

Speaking of the output of industry in the first half of 1983, Lajos Mehes noted it was 99.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. As the plan foresees an increase of 1.7 per cent, the lag cannot be disregarded, but it is considered that conditions are given to fulfil target.

SEJM COMMITTEES APPROVE AMENDMENTS, DRAFT LAW

Constitutional Amendment

LD160448 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 July -- The Sejm Legislative Committee approved today the deputies' bill on the amendments to the Polish Constitution, which had their first reading at the Sejm's yesterday's meeting. As reported earlier, the proposed changes in the text of the Constitution cover constitutional defining of the role and place of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) within the political structure of the Polish People's Republic, the role and the implementation of the aspirations of the labour class in Poland, guarantees for private farms, and the possibility of an introduction of states of war or emergency.

'Crisis' Regulations

LD160455 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 July -- At a joint session here today, the Sejm Committees for Legislation and Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice approved the draft law on a special legal regulation in the period of overcoming the socio-economic crisis and on amending some laws.

The proposed law solutions are temporary regulations to bind only in the most difficult period of overcoming the crisis and lasting regulations consisting in amending some legal rules that are in force.

Temporary regulations concern the labour law and the consolidation of the instruments for the implementation of economic tasks. They provide the government with powers to apply means to prevent socially and economically unjustified rise in prices.

Lasting regulations apply to the law on the procedure against work shirkers. Giving up the possibility of punishing these persons by fines will create conditions for making fuller use of the educating and disciplining functions of the punishment of limiting freedom. The amendments also cover changes in the rules of the penal law, the law on the control of publications and performances and also supplementing the law on universal obligation to defend People's Poland.

SEJM COMMISSION ACQUITS GIEREK, BABIUCH

AU151320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jul 83 pp 1 - 2

[PAP report: "Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka Acquitted of Guilt"]

[Text] On 12 July the Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities closely examined material pertaining to the proceedings concerning the preliminary proposal put forward by Sejm deputies to bring former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and three former deputy premiers to face responsibility.

The commission also heard the testimonies of P. Jaroszewicz, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, and Jan Szydlak on Tuesday. Tadeusz Pyka, the fourth person mentioned in the Sejm deputies' preliminary motion, excused his absence and asked the commission to accept his previously submitted testimony.

All the deputies and commission members who were present took part in the broad discussion. Attention was drawn, among other things, to the need to use the material which had been collected not only with reference to the responsibility of certain individuals, but also with reference to improving the mechanisms of governing and managing state affairs.

While weighing the issues concerning personal responsibility, from the constitutional point of view, of the persons named in the Sejm deputies' preliminary motion, the commission adopted two resolutions which will be submitted for the Sejm's examination.

In accordance with the first resolution, the commission has proposed to make Piotr Jaroszewicz and Tadeusz Wrzasczyk face constitutional responsibility and refer the case to the State Tribunal. The accusations made against the above in the resolution are connected with planning, investment policies, foreign credits, and statistical data. One of the accusations concerns the fact that the national socioeconomic plans were not enforced.

In the second resolution, the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities proposes to dismiss the case against Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka. The commission came to the conclusion that there is too little legal evidence to bring these people to constitutional justice. As far as the activities that they are accused of are concerned, the commission believes that neither the Constitution nor any other law was violated by these persons. Although the measures these persons took to combat negative phenomena such as, first of all, fuel and energy propblems, and second, the issues surrounding the domestic market, were not always satisfactory, they were not tantamount to a violation of the law in force.

The commission's resolutions will be examined by the Sejm, which will make the final decision on the matter. The commission will, therefore, refer all the material from the recent proceedings against these persons to the Sejm along with these resolutions.

The Sejm deputies' preliminary motion also included a proposal to examine the legal grounds necessary to institute proceedings against Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch with regard to their constitutional responsibility. After analyzing this case from the legal point of view, the commission adopted a third resolution on Tuesday ruling that it had not found any legal grounds on which to start proceedings against the above-mentioned. The law on the State Tribunal is intended to govern the constitutional responsibilities of only those who occupy the highest positions of state and the extent to which they violated the law while in office. This does not concern either of the previously mentioned persons. The commission did not look into whether these persons satisfied their responsibilities with regard to other matters since political appraisals of their work have already been made and its political outcome has been decided. It ruled, therefore, that there were no grounds to prove their constitutional irresponsibility.

Official Comments on Proceedings

LD152009 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1650 GMT 15 Jul 83

["Excerpt" of comments by Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities, at a 15 July press conference in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The Sejm will assess the documents, evidence, and materials collected by us, and the correctness of our reasoning.

It may ultimately share and accept this reasoning, but it also may take another stance. I wish to mention this because in the case of former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, our extensive resolution recommending that they be brought to constitutional account will be the subject of a very attentive deputies' analysis. This is a 112-page document.

We do not absolve anyone from guilt. We do not by ourselves carry out either absolution or condemnation. We formulate a certain conc. sion, to be exploited in further proceedings in accordance with what I have just said. This being the case, I would like to emphasize that concerning our opinion expressed about Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch, we had to reply to one elementary question: Are we dealing here with constitutional responsibility? In public opinion, two different issues merge.

It is well-known that both Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch also occupied certain state posts. If we were to look at their responsibility from the viewpoint of those posts they occupied, then we would need to have facts at our disposal in our proceedings -- that each of them, as a member of the Council of State, or the short period of several months when Edward Babiuch was chairman of the Council of State, violated the Constitution or the laws. It would therefore be necessary to have at our disposal facts indicating these kinds of violations in order to bring them to constitutional account. On the other hand, all other critically assessed behavior of any other king concerning political or party posts cannot be evaluated under our proceedings. It must be evaluated by other proceedings. Please remember that it was a different type of decision taken here; and this is the one under consideration. The decision may have the character of an individual decision, but it may also be [words indistinct] a decision about the functioning of the economy and public life. This is the decision arising from the powers of certain persons allocated or formulated by law. It would thus not be possible to artificially link the facts that he, as a member of the Council of State, concurrently committed something else.

This must be said clearly: In relation to the remaining cases, especially the first two persons, we formulate the reproach clearly. We say: He has violated a definite statute of the Constitution, for example, Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Constitution; he himself, contrary to the National Socioeconomic Plan passed by the Sejm, constructed his own plans -- he did not implement the plan passed by the Sejm or he introduced targets not included in the plan. The chairman of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the constitutional principle of managing the work of the government or the government presidium, has clearly defined duties. We have a clear interrelationship here between the facts that require examination and the responsibility that one may apply to certain facts. It thus follows that our opinion, which is negative concerning legal prosecution under constitutional proceedings of these two persons certainly does not absolve them of all other errors, slips, or shortcomings. Simply, this does not come under our jurisdiction. We do not have the right to exp.ess opinions in other spheres or under other proceedings. Therefore, what we say concerns exclusively that which we have been authorized -- and for constitutional responsibility in the legal sense, we do not find any grounds.

PAP EDITOR COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

LD172044 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 17 Jul 83

[By PAP editor]

[Text] Warsaw 17 July -- It is surprising how much has been done in the most recent period as a direct consequence of all these favorable changes which are characteristic of the social, political and economic situation in Poland, of what constitutes the notion of normalization and stability -- decisions taken by the authorities at the highest levels surprise with their intensity but, accompanied by a more thorough analysis of their contents and social significance, make us think that we are simply

dealing with a consistent process of improving the system of socialist democracy, continuation and deepening of already initiated and introduced reforms, with the process of stubborn, firm implementation of the idea of socialist renewal.

The consolidation of what is positive and checking what threatens, what -- against the background of past experiences -- does not serve the interests of the nation and state, consolidation of democracy, social justice, true and not declarative consolidation of the position of the working class, creation of a democratic system of people's councils and self-managements which is functioning really well, taking into account the interests of working (?peasants), securing conditions which are most favourable for reforms and active participation of all citizens in moves in favour of prosperity of the homeland -- this is the objective and sense of these numerous actions, decisions and legal acts which are being brought to an end now in July so that what is a word, a declaration today may become a fact tomorrow.

What more, under the conditions of full normality. This normality which is determined by the legal situation on the one hand, that is departing from martial law which has always been treated as a provisional solution from the very beginning and which was imposed only for some time by the known circumstances and did not depend on one's own fancy, and, on the other, by what enjoys priority in this respect, that is by the social situation in Poland which is mature enough for this, which has been unequivocally determined by the PUWP, allied parties and the broadest social representation -- the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. [paragraph as received]

PZPR OFFICIAL GIVES MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

LD172019 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 July -- The Polish United Workers' Party affiliates 2,327,000 members and candidates at present. This is 9 per cent of adult Poles, 11.6 per cent of the working population and 14.5 per cent of employees in the socialized economy.

These figures were mentioned by Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the PUWP CC Organizational Department, in an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU in which he said, among other things:

"In July 1980 the party affiliated 3,149,768 members and candidates. This was the highest membership in its history, gained at the cost of exceptionally rapid and artificial forcing of this membership by the end of mid-1970's. Since 1976 to mid-1980 nearly a million persons were admitted to the party. Today the party is smaller by 7.3 per cent as compared with the period of normal development, that is with the year 1975, and equal in size to the party in 1972."

Cypryniak underscored that the rapid decrease in the party membership in recent years [words indistinct] to the same people who accounted for its rapid increase.

"After July 1980, the party was quit in various ways by 43 per cent of those 996,126 who were admitted to it after 1975, and this constituted 51.7 per cent of the total number of those who have quit our ranks," Cypryniak added.

Kazimierz Cypryniak went on to say that a total of cross-outs of the list, expulsions and the so-called natural losses in the party ranged from about 5,000 to 6,000 a month over the whole last two decades and this number is being [words indistinct] exceeded because of cross-outs of the list. This is a clearly downward (?trend), however.

Cypryniak pointed to the fact that since March 1983 more than a thousand candidates a month have been admitted to the party and added that the PUWP affiliates 12.6 per cent of the working class, 3.7 per cent of the peasants and 31.1 per cent of the intelligentsia.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES TU FINANCES

LD151646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs has considered a report on the development of the union movement. A preliminary assessment has been made of the implementation of the social agreements signed just under 3 years ago and the financial situation of the trade unions was discussed. During the 6 months since the new trade unions began activity, they have become the largest social organization in Poland, numbering 3 million members. Trade union organizations that have already been registered or founding committees are active in about 90 percent of the enterprises authorized to establish unions.

It has been decided to prepare a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers making it possible for nation-wide organizations to borrow from the resources in the accounts of the previous trade unions. The experimental attempts to conduct economic activity for statutory purposes by union organizations have been assessed positively. It has been recognized as sensible -- should a nation-wide union organization submit such a motion -- to sanction legally such a possibility. The committee has acknowledged the reasonableness of beginning work on a draft instruction of the Council of Ministers to regulate the procedure for the transfer by the Commission for the Administration of Trade Union Assets of those assets to the nation-wide union organizations. The draft of this decision must be subject to consultation with these organizations.

On assessing the implementation of social accords, the committee has stated that the authority is, and will be, faithful to accords concluded with the working class, and will not depart from the spirit of the accords, which resulted from workers protesting against distortions of socialism.

An honest accounting of all agreements signed, which were concluded in individual factories and branches, has been considered necessary. The committee has appealed to ministries for detailed analysis, as soon as possible, of what has been fulfilled on signed undertakings, what it has not been possible to implement and why, and to notify workforces.

JABLONSKI, ORZECHOWSKI ATTEND FJN MEETING

LD161548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Presidium and Secretariat of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front [FJN] was held in Warsaw. The Presidium reviewed the FJN's political and socioeconomic activity during the 25 years of its existence. During the meeting the attitude of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD Central Cooperating Commission concerning curtailing the FJN's operations together with constitutionally regulating the role and place of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] in our state's political system was detailed. The meeting was chaired by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the FJN, and Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the PRON National Council, was present.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES ZIMBABWE VISIT, TALKS

Meets With Mugabe

AU150923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0710 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 15/7/1983 -- Official talks started on July 14 at Milton Building in Harare between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Robert Gabriel Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The talks are attended:

For Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Silviu Curticeanu, member of the CC of the RCP, head of the Chancellory of the CC of the RCP, Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the RCP general secretary and to the president of the Republic, Petre Tanasie, director, the Foreign Ministry, and Gheorghe Badrus, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

For Zimbabwe, by: S.V. Muzenda, deputy prime minister, Dr. W.M. Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs, M. Nyagumbo, minister of mines, Dr. B.T. Chidzero, minister of finance, economic planning and development, R. Hove, minister of trade and commerce, E.D. Munangagwa, minister of state in the prime minister's office, and J.G. Manyowe, ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe in Bucharest.

During the talks, Robert Mugabe welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to the Republic of Zimbabwe and expressed the Zimbabwean people's gratitude for the substantive political, diplomatic and material support granted by Romania, by the Romanian Communist Party, by the Romanian people and by Nicolae Ceausescu personally, in the right struggle against colonial domination, for national independence. This support, Robert Mugabe stressed, continues also in the new conditions of the Zimbabwean people's passage to the country's independent economic and social development.

Stressing that the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations developed back in the years of struggle of the Zimbabwean people for independece, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the confidence that the visit would open new prospects for the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

During the first round of talks mutual information was made on the activities and preoccupations of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe, of the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union, of the two countries and peoples on their road to independent socio-economic development in the conditions specific to each country.

At the same time, they examined the stage and development ways of the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations.

It was stressed that broad possibilities were at hand for the intensification by joint efforts of the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other kinds of cooperation to mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the policy of collaboration, independence and peace. There also are broad possibilities to develop the contacts and collaboration between the RCP and the ZANU, between the political and public organizations in the two countries.

Then, the exchange of views started on the main current issues of international life. Emphasis was placed on the need for peoples' more intense efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order. Especially, it was noted that the fundamental problem of our epoch was to avert the war and ensure the peace and it was pointed out that everything possible ought to be done for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all. Likewise, they highlighted during the exchange of views the outstanding importance in the current international circumstances of the efforts for the settlement of all conflicts and disputes issues between states, be they big or small, by negotiations, by political means.

On analyzing the situation in Africa, the militant solidarity of Romania and of the Republic of Zimbabwe was reaffirmed with the African peoples' struggle for the consolidation of the national independence, for speeding up their economic and social progress, for freeing the continent of the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid. Both parties highlighted the need for ensuring without delay the access of Namibia to independence, the Namibian people's imprescriptible right to freely choose their future development path according to their legitimate aspirations and interests. That time too, the countries' active solidarity was expressed with the Namibian people's right struggle for freedom and independence under leadership of SWAPO [south West African People's Organization], the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. It was stressed that Romania and Zimbabwe will further back the efforts being deployed for seeking out a political solution to the Namibian issue, for the undelayed application of the resolutions endorsed by the United Nations in this respect.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Gabriel Mugabe emphasized the important role of the OAU in the promotion of the collaboration between the member-states at a regional and continental level, for their economic and social development, in the political settlement of the disputes and tensions in the continent, in strengthening the solidarity and unity of the African countries.

Both parties expressed the wish that the relations between the two countries should be manifest both bilaterally and in the international arena for the settlement of the issues.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of friendship, full understanding and mutual esteem.

Toasts Banana at Dinner

AU150933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0814 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Harare AGERPRES 15/7/1983 -- In his toast proposed at the official dinner on July 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated that his visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe, his first visit there after that state won the independence, was an expression of the good Romanian-Zimbabwean relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity.

Recalling that the Romanian people actively supported the Zimbabwean people's liberation struggle and greeted the proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, president Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his confidence that the Zimbabwean people, under the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union, would manage to successfully solve the complex issues posed by the building of the new society, of a free and independent state.

The peoples' road to eradicating the underdevelopment, to a free and dignified life can only be ensured on the basis of the socialist system, only in conditions of the people's becoming full masters of their riches, of their destinies and building their life as they wish to, with no outside interference, said Nicolae Ceausescu, mentioning that both Romania's experience and the current international situation attested [to] the necessity of strengthening the solidarity and collaboration of the peoples fighting for their independent socio-economic development. "We wish to consolidate and develop the collaboration and solidarity between our parties and peoples, which fully accords with the interests of both peoples in progress and welfare, and also with the cause of collaboration, progress and peace in the world", stated Nicolae Ceausescu.

Considering that under the current international circumstances, the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the defence of peace, of peoples' life was the fundamental issue, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that Romania, together with the European peoples, worked for halting the emplacement in Europe of the new U.S. medium-range missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place. It is the time to understand that the use of the nuclear weapons should be given up and that their gradual reduction should start, until their complete elimination, while the nuclear energy should be used only for peaceful purposes, the Romanian head of state warned, mentioning that his country declared for the creation of denuclearized zones in Europe and in other parts of the world and worked in this sense for turning the Balkans into a region of collaboration and good neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

Reiterating Romania's stand in favor of solving all inter-state disputed issues only by negotiations, President Ceausescu said: It is in this spirit that Romania has supported the Palestinian people's struggle for ensuring its own right to self-determination, independent statehood included. We declare for a global solution in the Middle East, that should put an end to the lasting conflict and should provide a lasting and just peace under which all the peoples in the Middle East may enjoy respect of their independence and integrity and collaborate as good neighbors. To this end we declare for the calling of an international conference with the participation of all the states concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We manifest our full solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] leadership, fought for Namibia's full independence, in agreement with the resolutions of the United Nations Organization. Meanwhile, we declare most firmly for eradication of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. We believe that it is necessary for South Africa to put an end to all actions against neighboring countries and halt her hostile acts against the Republic of Zimbabwe and other independent states in the zone.

Noting that negotiations carried [on] so far between the rich and the poor countries -- inclusive of the recent UNCTAD session in Belgrade -- failed to reach the results expected by the developing countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid stress on the need for a strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity among the developing countries to the end of conducting negotiations with the developing states on an equal footing, and of a more active collaboration among them in view of economic and social development.

Becomes Honorary Citizen of Harare

AU151733 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES. 15/7/1983 -- During a ceremony which took place on the second day of the visit to Zimbabwe, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were awarded the title of honorary citizen of Harare Municipality.

Taking the floor during the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that this was "an expression of the relations of collaboration and solidarity which have developed between the Romanian Communist Party and the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union], between the Romanian and Zimbabwean peoples ever since the fight for liberation."

In the spirit of the their consistent policy of collaboration with all the progressive forces, with all the peoples which fight for independence, of the peace policies -- the president emphasized -- the Romanian people actively backed the liberation movement in Zimbabwe, just as in many other African states, considering this to accord with the current stage of mankind's development, when the oppression of one people by another should be liquidated once and for all and relations of fully equality, of collaboration should be established among all nations, a collaboration based on the principles of independence, equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

Since there are still oppressed peoples, Romania's president showed, there are racial inequalities in the world -- in your region included -- our countries must cooperate actively to solve all these problems and ensure relations of full equality among all peoples in the whole Africa and the whole world. We wish Namibia's independence would be achieved as soon as possible, the Romanian head of state pointed out.

Referring to his talk with the prime minister, when a series of questions were approached related to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples, as well as the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries on an international plane in the building of a world free of wars and nuclear weapons, a world of peace, understanding and cooperation, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his firm belief that "mankind does have the force it needs to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to ensure a lasting peace and each people's right to free and independent life."

Concluding his address, the Romanian head of state invited the mayor and the members of the Harare Municipal Council to visit Bucharest, which will be an opportunity to establish a close collaboration between the two capital cities.

Visits Farm, Rural Area

AU151819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 15/7/1983 -- In the morning of July 15 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid a visit to the Kintyre agrozootechnical farm, about 30 km far from the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe -- Harare.

A rural locality in the proximity was also visited, as well as a recently inaugurated school attended by the farmers' children.

The distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the residents of that locality.

Lays Wreath at Monument

AU151820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 15/7/1983 -- In the morning of July 15, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe and by Janet Banana, laid a floral wreath at the Heroes' Memorial, on Warren Hills near Harare.

Resumes Talks With Mugabe

AU151926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES, 15/7/1983 -- On Friday, July 15, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the republic of Zimbabwe, continued their exchange of opinions on the development of bilateral relations in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, full understanding and mutual esteem. They examined a series of concrete fields of the collaboration between Romania and Zimbabwe and reiterated the joint wish to further make efforts to expand the Romanian-Zimbabwe relations on most diverse planes.

Both sides expressed their wish to work for a broader capitalization of existing possibilities with a view to increasing trade, expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in important fields of the economies of the two countries.

The conviction was expressed that the sustained promotion of the Romanian-Zimbabwe relations was in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, also serving the cause of peace, independence and international cooperation.

Continues Talks 16 Jul

AU161944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/1983 -- On Saturday, July 16 official talks continued between the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu and the president of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- patriotic front, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, and Sally Mugabe.

The new round of talks was devoted to the examination of important aspects of the expansion and deepening of the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples in most various domains of activity.

Attends Dinner in Harare

AU171458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1327 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 17/7/1983 -- On Saturday, July 16, official talks continued in Harare between RCP and Romanian state leader Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, and the President of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, together with Sally Mugabe.

The new round of talks was devoted to a survey of important aspects related to the expansion and deepening of the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples in most varied fields of activity.

After the conclusion of official talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended a dinner offered by Robert Gabriel Mugabe and Sally Mugabe.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Gabriel Mugabe continued to exchange opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

The talks and dinner passed in the same warm atmosphere of full understanding and mutual regard.

Signs Joint Declaration

AU171943 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, chairman of the African National Union of Zimbabwe and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, today signed a joint declaration and a program on long-term economic and technical cooperation and commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The ceremony, which took place at the Guest State House, the official residence of the guests during the visit, was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan, and other Romanian officials; and Zimbabwean officials. After the signing, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Gabriel Mugabe warmly shook hands and expressed satisfaction with the frank and fruitful exchange of views they had over a period of a few days in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and respect.

Addresses Harare Rally

AU171953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 17 Jul 83

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Speech at the Romanian-Zimbabwe Friendship Meeting" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 17/7/1983 -- Speaking in Harare on July 17 at the meeting of the Romanian-Zimbabwe friendship, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the relations between the RCP and the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] had developed in the struggle for liberation, for the Zimbabwe people's independence. "The RCP and Romanian people have always backed the peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and that is why they granted their full support to the Zimbabwe people and the ZANU that organized and led the fight for independence -- President Nicolae Ceausescu said, mentioning that already in those years he had met Robert Mugabe and other ZANU leaders several times.

Highlighting that the Romanian people accomplished the revolution almost 40 years ago and built the socialist society, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We know from our own experience that to build a new society the people should be united and a strong vanguard party should exist which should lead the people on the road to socialism. We wish the ZANU that led the people to victory in the fight for independence to equally successfully lead it in the struggle for socialism, for a free and prosperous life".

Showing that during the talks with President Sodrino Canaan Banana and with Robert Mugabe the understanding had been reached to still strongly develop the collaboration between the RCP and the ZANU, between Romania and Zimbabwe in the struggle for the two peoples' socioeconomic development, for the building of a new-type free and independent society, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his firm conviction that "as during the liberation fight our collaboration contributed to victory, so the collaboration between our countries and parties as well as our collaboration with other socialist states and free peoples will contribute to a speeded-up victory of socialism in Zimbabwe".

Mentioning that in the world there still are peoples under foreign oppression and that the war danger gets growing [as received], the Romanian head of state said: "We should strengthen the solidarity and collaboration between our peoples and with all the peoples of the world in the struggle for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost. Let us do our utmost to guarantee the peoples the right to a free and independent existence, the right to life, freedom and peace".

Considering that full support should be granted to the Namibian people to win full independence, Nicolae Ceausescu also declared for the cessation of the racist policies of apartheid in South Africa, for its renunciation of aggressive actions against its neighbours, for the development throughout Africa of an active solidarity among all the peoples that wish to live free.

"We must strongly develop the solidarity of all developing countries, of all peoples that won their independence with a view to ensuring their socioeconomic progress, eradicating underdevelopment, building a new international economic order which should guarantee each people the right to economic development, to welfare and happiness" -- Nicolae Ceausescu stated.

"Romania is firmly for the renuntiation of the policies of force and threat of force, of interference in other states' affairs" -- he further said, considering that interstate relations should be underlain by equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, observance of each people's right to a free development, without any outside interference.

In the final section of his speech, Romania's president expressed his belief that the unity of all the anti-imperialist, progressive forces, the unity of all peace-loving peoples could provide for a new-type policy in the international life, could stop the course towards war and guarantee each nation's peace, free development and independence.

Ends Official Talks

AU180737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 17 Jul 83

["Romanian-Zimbabwe Official Talks Conclude" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 17/7/1983 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met again Robert Cabriel Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on Sunday, July 17.

The new round of talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, of high esteem and profound mutual respect, occasioned a broad exchange of views on essential questions of the international life.

In that framework, stress was laid on the deep-going revolutionary, social and national changes taking place in the world following the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies, of any forms of oppression and domination, to develop self-reliantly, to live in a climate of peace, and understanding and collaboration.

Furthermore, it was assessed that there was a particularly serious tension in the international life following the furtherance of the imperialist policies of force and dictate, of the maintenance and redivision of the spheres of influence, of violation of national independence, of interference in the internal affairs of other states and of brutal disregarding of the peoples' right to freely choose their socioeconomic development path.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the fact that the unparalleled escalation of the arms race, the sharpening world economic crisis and the widening gaps between the rich and the poor countries generated great dangers to the peoples' independence and security.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Gabriel Mugabe pointed out that, under the circumstances, the revolutionary, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, all peoples should take concerted action to stop the course towards confrontation and war, to improve the world political climate, to resume and consolidate the process of detente and firmly ground interstate relations on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force.

It was stressed that the fundamental, most ardent question on which the very existence of civilization and life on our planet depend was the guaranteeing of peace. It was shown that everything possible should be done for the halting of the arms race, for a stop in the siting of further medium-range missiles in Europe, for the reduction and withdrawal of the ones in place, for a passage to tangible, effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the guaranteed supreme right of nations, of people to life, to a free and dignified existence.

The exchange of opinions brought once again to the fore the fact that Romania and Zimbabwe firmly declared for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of all interstate differences. Stress was laid on the fact that the peaceful resolution of litigious issues should always have the interests of peace and security, the need for a free and independent development of all peoples, without any outside interference, as a starting point.

Given the negative effects of the world economic crises which affected all states, the developing ones in particular, it was assessed that efforts should be intensified for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order based on equality and equity, which should facilitate a faster progress of all countries, especially of the lagging ones, and ensure world political and economic stability. In that respect, account being taken of the fact that a great part of the developing countries, of the poorest ones are in Africa, the need was highlighted for the strengthening of their solidarity and collaboration in view of their socioeconomic development, to contribute thus to guaranteeing their economic and political independence.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the problems extent in the geographical zones where Romania and Zimbabwe lie, Europe and Africa, respectively.

In that context, concern was expressed over the developments on the European Continent where there is the greatest concentration of armament, nuclear in particular. Given this fact the importance was underlined of the understandings reached at the Madrid conference with regard to its conclusions, which were assessed to be a particularly positive fact for the improvement of the international climate, for the furtherance of the process of building European security and cooperation begun at Helsinki.

During the talks, an in-depth analysis was also made of the situation on the African Continent, active solidarity being shown with the African peoples' fight for liberation, for national ans social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. The two leaders firmly declared for Namibia's undelayed access to independence, Romania's and Zimbabwe's active solidarity and full support being once again reasserted to the Namibian people's fight for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], its sole legitimate representative.

It was considered that a just and durable settlement of the complex problems facing mankind required the active and equal participation of all states in the international life, whatever their size or social system, a growing role [as received] on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing and nonaligned countries which constitute the great majority of mankind and are vitally interested in a policy of independence, peace and collaboration.

Highlighting the identity of closeness of viewpoints on the questions discussed, Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Gabriel Mugabe reiterated the will to Romania and of the Republic of Zimbabwe to cooperate still more closely within the UN and other international fora, in the interests of peace, detente, understanding and cooperation worldwide.

Attends Dinner Given by Banana

AU180730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2024 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 17/7/1983 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again during a dinner on Sunday, July 17, with Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Janet Banana.

During the dinner, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Sodindo Banana expressed again their satisfaction for their meeting on Ayrica's soil, as well as their conviction that the Romanian president's visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe served the consolidation of friendship between the two peoples, the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

ECONOMIC PROPOSALS ON ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTING

Proposal Affecting Transfer Accounts

LD152056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[By Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has proposed that the transfer accounts of the 26,000 or so Basic Organizations of Associated Labour (BOAL) which make up 4,429 enterprises be closed. The existence of transfer accounts in these organizations was established by a Yugoslav law on associated labour passed in 1976.

If the Assembly of Yugoslavia accepts the government's proposal to close the BOAL's transfer accounts, it would be the first amendment to the law on associated labour, which is considered to be the most important systemic law and the core of the new Yugoslav Constitution.

The government's proposal has aroused great interest here both among workers employed directly in direct production and economic specialists and politicians. Some see this as an important step towards "opening" the republican, provincial and communal "economic "economic borders" while others see it as deprivation of the independence of the BOAL.

The government's proposal is however extremely practical and geared to the measures for the economic stabilization of Yugoslavia.

Currently, in day-to-day operations, financial transactions among the BOAL in an enterprise are the same as those with external partners. This leads to a fragmentation of the enterprise's total financial resources. Throughout the entire Yugoslav economy the amount of money in circulation -- i.e. the coefficient of its turnover -- is decreasing.

To keep the transfer accounts of 26,000 basic organizations permanently solvent, some basic organizations had to take loans from banks in order to have the necessary working capital, while other basic organizations in the same enterprise had funds available on their transfer accounts.

Complex financial transaction, obligations to creditors and the employment of financial experts and administration personnel have been a considerable burden on the income generated by workers engaged directly in production. Today's issue of the Belgrade "POLITIKA" notes that according to rough estimates, transfer accounts of basic organizations have "swallowed up" billions of dinars.

The government's proposal, it is stressed, does not limit the workers' right to dispose of income realized in their own basic organizations but it will help them to operate more rationally. The proposed amendments will contribute to the realization of the aims of the long-term stabilization programme of the Yugoslav economy.

It is held that this will contribute to more efficient payment transactions in the social accountancy service. Last year alone, this service processed 559 million payment orders.

Taxes Also Involved

LD160206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- Changes in Yugoslavia's financial and taxation policies were announced by Federal Secretary for Finances Joze Florijancic during a press conference here on Friday.

Involved are, first and foremost, proposed amendments to the Law on Associated Labour (Article 146) and the Law on the Social Accountancy Service. The amendments are expected to be enacted by the end of July and to be applied in practice starting from January 1 next.

The proposed changes in Article 146 of the Law on Associated Labour are aimed at enabling the basic organizations of associated labour to carry out financial transactions through a single, common transfer account within the work organization they make up.

Their purpose is to create conditions for a quicker pooling of labour and resources, reduction of operation costs and integration of resources which would be conducive, among other things, to a quicker circulation of money. In a word, the proposed changes are aimed, essentially, at better utilization of the work organization's resources.

The amendment to the Law on the Public Accountancy Service are concentrated on a more efficient preventive function of the service, control and, if need be, sanctions.

The taxation policy will also be tightened with the introduction of new burdens on personal incomes, income and property of citizens, said Florijancic.

In effect, the existing taxation system will be extended to include two social compacts. The tendency here is that the taxation policy should assume in a greater measure its economic and social function.

The changes centre for the most part on income earned outside regular employment and property, work of private craftsmen and members of free professions, as well as owners of land. Cars and other means of transport, including vessels -- naturally, unless used as means in economic operation -- will also be taxed.

The aim is to raise through new taxes 25 billion dinars in each of the next five years, to deposit the sum with the National Bank of Yugoslavia and then to re-distribute it according to the territorial principle, in the same manner as it was "raised", but on the expiry of the five-year period.

In the meantime, it would be impossible to use the resources as a basis for creating new money, the journalists were told.

The new taxes will most probably be applied as of November 1. They will also cover authors' fees, royalties payable to owners of patents or inventions, as well as prizes in games of chance.

Jose Florijancic also announced changes in public and collective expenditure and monetary-credit policy effective until the end of the year. This implies to a certain extent, changes in the resolution on the country's economic and social development.

VOJVODINA MEETING EXAMINES FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS

AU151945 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 83 p 5

[Summary] Novi Sad, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The problem of how to solve the issue of Vojvodina's indebtedness in light of the SFRY Assembly's latest measures aimed at ensuring the country's foreign liquidity this year was at the center of attention at a meeting in Novi Sad, today, which was attended by presidents of all communal socio-political organizations, members of the Vojvodina Presidency, the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Vojvodina, the Vojvodina Assembly, and the Vojvodina Executive Council.

Zivan Marel, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, said that Vojvodina's share in the country's overall foreign debt had increased from 4 percent at the end of 1975 to 6.7 percent in the 1976-80 period.

According to data of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina this year has to repay obligations totaling $191.7 million, which, compared to the planned foreign exchange inflow this year, reaches the level of indebtedness of 37.6 percent, while the Yugoslav average is 34.5 percent."

Ture, Vojvodina's overall debt that is due this year totals $335.4 million, of which $13.1 million are the obligations of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. On the basis of talks with foreign lenders, the repayment of $150.6 million has been postponed for 6 years, while $191.7 will have to be repaid this year. So far this year, Vojvodina has repaid all the obligations due in this period that could not be refinanced and, according to the current estimate, has to repay some $80 million by the end of the year. "However, according to the first estimates, the Vojvodina Bank could not repay this debt without a serious drop in the importation of producer goods and raw materials, and thus also a fall in production. In the past 6 months, the average foreign exchange inflow was some $15 million per month, and this means that by the end of the year the real inflow would total some $90 million. Since no more than 52 percent of the total foreign exchange inflow of the Vojvodina organizations of associated labor flows to the Vojvodina Bank, it is indispensable that steps be taken so that that part of the foreign exchange inflow that passes through other banks will serve to the maximum for the repayment of all foreign debts due from the organizations of associated labor from Vojvodina."

President Marelj said that our efforts must be concentrated on full implementation of obligations according to the mechanism adopted by the SFRY Assembly. However, we must also wage a struggle so that the organizations of associated labor from agriculture will enjoy equal rights in exports. This means that the problem of foreign exchange compensation must be resolved.

"In order that the Vojvodina economy maintain its achieved level of growth, or at least hold steady, while at the same time ensuring the repayment of foreign exchange obligations, it needs, according to the current export possibilities, $130-200 million. The foreign exchange compensations should amount precisely to this amount, and if they are not ensured, great difficulties will occur."

NATIONALISTS SENTENCED FOR ARSON, SLOGANS

AU151731 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Summary] A meeting of the Istok Communal Committee of the League of Communists was held today. The meeting was attended by Ismail Bajra and other leaders. "The political and security situation was assessed as favorable, but this should not lead to complacency because the enemy is still operating in various places and in varied forms. A hostile group was uncovered during the February-July 1983 period, which began its operations in 1981-1982 with the daubing of hostile slogans and arson. The group has been sentenced in accordance with the law. Its members included Mustaf Demaj, Azem Muiaj, Milazin Blakaj and Feriz Blakaj, from (Vreva); Shyqyri Zeqiraj, Abdulla Zeqiraj, Nazmi Zeqiraj, and Alim Zeqiraj, all of them from (Sudencani)." All progressive forces must therefore continue to struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as against all other nationalisms.

IRREDENTIST GROUP MEMBERS SENTENCED IN PEC

LD161524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Summary] Pec, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The five-man bench of the Pec district court today sentenced 13 members of the irredentist organization founded 2 years ago that had carried out or planned to carry out enemy actions. Two were sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for the criminal act of associating in order to carry out enemy activity and for activity directed against the SFRY social order and at wrecking the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities. For the criminal act of counterrevolutionary threats to the country's social order, 1 person was sentenced to 8 years in prison, 2 to 4 years, 1 to 6 years, 1 to 10 years, 1 to 3 years, and 1 to 8 years. For the criminal act of enemy propaganda, 1 person was sentenced to 3 years, 1 to 2 years, 1 to 1 year, and 1 to 4 and 1/2 months' imprisonment.

During the trial it was established that the first nine accused had, following the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in March and April 1981, founded an enemy organization with the aim of continuing with practical activity from irredentist positions. Their activity consisted of circulating slogans and leaflets with hostile content and other actions that envisaged physical attacks on persons and property. On 26 March 1982 they circulated in Djakovica and Pristina leaflets of enemy content calling for the observance of the second anniversary of the demonstrations. Three months later, they circulated 400 more leaflets, and continued preparing material of hostile content. They also maintained contacts with fascist emigres abroad. Three of the accused also set fire on 19 May 1982 to the ceremonial dais erected to welcome the youth relay race baton.

MUSLIM REVOLUTINARY GROUP TO BE TRIED 18 JUL

LD151218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- A trial will start in Sarajevo on Monday 18 July, on the basis of charges preferred by the district public prosecutor's office, of a group of 13 nationalists whose activity has been directed against our nations' and nationalities' brotherhood, unity, and equality and against the rule of the working class, with the aim of overthrowing Bosnia and Hercegovina as a socialist republic and thus also overthrowing the constitutionally-established order in the SFRY.

Charges have been brought against Alija (Mustafa) Izetbegovic, born 1925, and Omer (Mustafa) Behmen, born 1929, who committed the criminal act of associating in order to carry out hostile activity under Article 136, paragraph 1, in connection with Article 114 paragraph 1 of the SFRY Criminal Code, by forming a group for the purpose of counterrevolutionary activity and threatening the social order; against Hasan (Halid) Cengic, born 1957, Ismet (Osman) Kasumagic, born 1928, Edhem (Asim) Bicakcic, born 1952, and Husa (Hamdo) Zivalj, born 1949, for committing the criminal act of associating under Article 136, paragraph 2 of the SFRY criminal code by becoming members of the aforesaid group; against Salih (Mustafa) Behmen, born 1922, Rasid (Abid) Prgud, born 1926, Mustafa (Alija) Spahic, born 1950, Dzemal (Sakib) Latic, born 1957, Melika (Hakija) Salihbegovic, born 1945, and Dervis (Fehim) Djurdjevic, born 1948, for the criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 133, paragraph 2 of the SFRY criminal code; and against Djula (Hasin Bicakcic, born 1953, for the criminal act of being an accomplice after the fact under Article 137 paragraph 1 of the SFRY criminal code. [all parentheses as received]

According to the indictment, this group of nationalists acted in an organized manner from positions of muslim nationalism, advocating the creation of an "ethnically pure" Bosnia and Hercegovina for the purpose of forming a republic organized on the principles of Islam, to which they attributed universal significance of "unity of faith and law" and unity of the "spiritual community and the state." In this sense the group prepared a "declaration -- program for the Islamization of Muslims," which in essence represented an updated and modernized platform and program of the former terrorist organization "Young Muslims."

This nationalist group saw that the manipulation of citizens' religious feelings provided an opportunity for the attainment of its counterrevolutionary aims and spread propaganda about the alleged threat to Muslims and Islam in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina from other nations, and also called believers to endorse "militant Islam" and bandied a variety of pan-Islamic ideas. A special role in the carrying out of such a "program of Islamization" was to be played, according to their plans, by young religious officials and they accordingly worked to win individuals over even when the latter were students at the Islamic Theological Faculty or pupils at the Islamic secondary religious school in Sarajevo.

The nucleus of the group was former members of the "Young Muslims" terrorist organization, who had previously been convicted for gave criminal acts against the people and the state. They had links with and sought support from individual extreme young Muslims who had emigrated and were acting in a hostile manner against our country from abroad.

Furthermore, this group of nationalists tried to undermine the prestige enjoyed by Yugoslavia among the nonaligned and especially its good relations with individual countries and, in order to gain support abroad, manipulated certain institutions in these countries, all of which was done with the aim of disrupting friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the latter. This -- the formation of Bosnia and Hercegovina as a Muslim state and the breaking up of the Yugoslav community of equal nations and nationalities -- was the platform on which they based their counterrevolutionary, unconstitutional aims.

BRIEFS

NEW FEC SECRETARY -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] relieved Dr Petar Rajovic of his duties as general secretary of the Federal Executive Council following his recent appointment by the SFRY Assembly as member of the FEC and chairman of the Federal Committee for Legislation. Zaron Miskovic, until now secretary of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, was appointed general secretary of the FEC. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 14 Jul 83 LD]